

2831 A. Mova, L. S.

Drevesnaya tselina sastavlyayet sredneoz. tektonivu rechny Amur'ya.
(Raton Telsai). L., 1794. 14 s. 20 s. (Akad. Nauk SSSR. In-ta lezhi.
110 Ser. 3. ts. - (Sl.-55765)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

S/269/63/000/004/021/030
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Mironova, L. V., Shefov, N. N.

TITLE: Wavelengths of OH rotational-vibrational bands

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 4, 1963, 64, abstract
4.51.499 (In collection: "Polyarn. siyaniya i svecheniye nochn.
neba. no. 8", M., AN SSSR, 1962, 11 - 14, English summary)

TEXT: The authors investigated OH emission in spectra of night airglow,
obtained during the International Geophysical Year at the Zvenigorodsk station.
An OII-48 (OP-48) spectrograph and an CII-50 (SP-50) spectrograph with an elec-
tron-optical converter were used for photographing the spectra. The spectrum
range $\lambda\lambda$ 5,200 - 12,500 was investigated. The wavelengths of lines of rota-
tional-vibrational bands of the OH molecule were determined from several best
spectrograms for each band. The accuracy of determination attained $\sim 0.5 \text{ \AA}$.
The table of measurement results is presented. The data obtained agree satis-
factorily with the data of other authors. There are 13 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

L. Yerasova

Card 1/1

MIRONOVA, L.V.

Age of the deposits of the Bukhara stage and the paleogeographic
diagram of Central Asia during the Bukhara period. Vest.Len.un.9
no.1:135-142 Ja '54. (MLRA 9:7)
(Soviet Central Asia--Geology. Stratigraphic)

KOROBKOV, I.A.; MIRONOVA, L.V.; OVECHKIN, N.K.; YARKIN, V.I.

"Stratigraphy and fauna of lower Tertiary sediments in the Ukraine" by M.N.Kliushnikov. Reviewed by I.A.Korobkov and others. Sov.geol. 2 no.1:150-152 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Ukraine--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Ukraine--Paleontology)
(Kliushnikov, M.N.)

MIRONOVA, Lyudmila Vladimirovna; CHIKHACHEV, P.K., red.; ROSSOVA, S.M.,
red. Izd-va; GDRUVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Paleogene Bukhara series on Central Asia; stratigraphy and
index mollusk complexes] Bukharskaia svita paleogena Srednei
Azii; stratigrafiia i rukovodiashchie kompleksy molluskov.
Moskva, Gos. nauchn.-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i
okhrane nedor, 1960. 174 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii
institut. Trudy, vol. 38) (MIRA 14:3)
(Soviet Central Asia—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Mollusks, Fossil)

MIRONOVA, L.V.

Boundary between the Bukhara and Suzak layers. Inform.stor. VSEGEI
(K.Rn 15:1)
no.42:127-136 '61.
(Soviet Central Asia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIRONOVA, L.V.; SUKACHEVA, M.P.

Age of the Kotur and Torymteur series of the Paleogene in the
western Kopet-Dag and Lesser Balkhan Range. Trudy VSEGEI 46:
254-260 '61.
(Kopet-Dag--Mollusks, Fossil) (Balkhan Range--Mollusks, Fossil)
(Geological time)

MIRONOVA, L.V.

Recent data on the age of lower Paleogene deposits of Fergana.
Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1445-1447 D '61. (MIRA 1:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Fergana--Geology, Stratigraphic)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

GINODMAN, A.G.; MIRONOVA, L.V.

Way of applying corrections to hodographs of reflected waves.
Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.47:42-45 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Seismometry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

KARHADOURI, D. A.; MICHAIL, I. V.

Funal characteristics of the Mayan Tulum by Dimitri Karhadouri
Trinity College Cambridge, U.K.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

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SECRET//NOFORN//~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~DATE 10-12-01 BY SP-1000-1000~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

I 60103-65 EWT(1)/ENG(r)/FCC/ZEC-L4/EWA(h) Pg-l4/Pg-5/Pg-4/Pae-2/Peb/P1-l4 CW

ACCESSION NR: AR5016450

UR/0169/65/000/006/A024/A025 44
523.165:550.388.2

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. GA137

B

AUTOR: Kovalevsky, A. F., Mironova, L. V.

TITLE: Ionization of the atmosphere caused by neutron decay

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Sibirs. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-tu, vyp. 45, 1964,
240-244

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, atmospheric ionization, neutron decay, neutron decay product, albedo neutron, neutron flux

TRANSLATION: A calculation was made for that region of the ionosphere which is created by the decay products of albedo neutrons. It was shown that with the existing albedo neutron fluxes and the density of their decay, the observed nocturnal ionization of the ionospheric layer cannot be explained by these decay products.

SUB CODES: ES, NP

ENCL: 00

Cord dm
1/1

PEREPECHKIN, L.P.; MIRONOVA, L.V.

Determining the density of triacetate fibers. Khim. volok.
no.243-44 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol,
g. Vladimir.

GABRIYELYAN, A.A.; KOROBKOV, I.A.; MIRONOVA, L.V.

Review of A.K. Alekseev's book "Paleogene mollusk fauna in
the Northern Ural Mountain region." Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Nauki
o zem. 7 no.1:63-69 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Leningradskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy geologicheskiy institut.

IVANOVA, S.P.; GUDEN, L.N.; CHIKOV, A. Ya.

"Extraction of platinum by a plastic emulsion method".
Rev. SO AN SSSR no. 7 Ser. chit. Tekhnicheskaya
(Chemical)

I. Institut re rastvorimosti i sil'vremennoi tekhniki SSSR,
Novosibirsk.

GINDIN, L.M.; IVANOVA, S.N.; MAZUROVA, A.A.; MIRONOVA, L.Ya.

Extraction of platinum metals with salts of quaternary ammonium bases. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.2:502-506 F '65. (MIRA 18-11)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Submitted May 12, 1964.

卷之三

1972-2011, L. L. -- "The Case for the Right to Privacy and the Right to Control Personal Information," *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, Vol. 36, No. 2, April 2011, pp. 355-385. (With co-authors, A. J. Zdziar and S. M. Johnson.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

20-114-3-47/60

AUTHORS: Mironow, M. G., Stepanov, D. L.

TITLE: On the Age of the Marlaceous Level of the Lower Permian
Stratum of the Pechora Basin (O vozraste mergelistogo gori-
zonta Nizhnepermanskoy tolshchi Pechorskogo basseyna)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 3, pp 623-626 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Until now, the above question belonged to the most heatedly discussed problems of the stratigraphy of the above area. The level represents the basal layers of a thick mass of terrigenous deposits and is known, in relevant publications, as the Yun'-Yaginskaya or the lower carboniferous suite. It would be more correct to call it a sequence. In its entirety, it belongs to the lower division of the Permian system, but as to the actual age of its different terms, particularly of its marl level, there exist considerable differences of opinion. On the other hand, this question is of importance for a precise definition of the stratigraphic position of the above sequence, in order to determine the lowest age limit of this sequence. The majority of scientists have attributed the marl level to the Artinskaya formation, whereas others attribute it to

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20-114-3-47/60

On the Age of the Marlaceous Level of the Lower Permian Stratum of the Pechora Basin

the lowest parts, and again others to the upper parts. Finally, it has also been attributed to the Sakmarskaya formation. The paper under review discusses the fauna of the level under consideration. The authors of the present paper are of the opinion that the results of their investigation prove with sufficient degree of firmness that it belongs to at least two formations of the Lower Permian - the Ural (Assel) and the Sakmar-skaya formation-if the bottom layer of the lower level is considered as the boundary between Carboniferous and Permian. The only matter that would contradict this estimate of age would be references in relevant publications to the existence therein of spiral of *Helicoprion bessonovi* Karp. Attempts by the authors of the paper under review to confirm this did not succeed. It is worth noting that such a thin package of layers (12 cm) corresponds to at least two levels of the Lower Permian. This appears to be even stranger if one takes into consideration that the formations located above this level are of a thickness of several 100 m. The cause of this phenomenon probably has to be sought in an extremely retarded sedimentation of the epoch under consideration. There are 6 references, all of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

On the Age of the Marlaceous Level of the Lower Permian Stratum of the
Pechora Basin 20-114-3-47/60

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov
(Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova)

PRESENTED: December 14, 1956, by D. V. Malivkin, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: December 14, 1956

Card 3/3

MIRONOVA, M. G.

New species of Early Carboniferous Brachiopoda from the Kolyma
Valley. Paleont. zhur. no.2:80-86 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. A.
Zhdanova.

(Kolyma Valley—Brachiopoda, Fossil)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, M.G.

Brachiopoda of Lower Carboniferous sediments in the Kolyma
Valley. Sbor. st. po paleont. i biostrat. no.31:5-51 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

KIRKNOVA, M. I.

Study of Early Permian Brachiopoda in the Kechere Massif.
Vop. paleont. 4:85-99 '54.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

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MIRONOVA, M.G.

Are of 711m layers in the mountainous part of Bactria.
West. LGU no. 4; 141-143 16°. (M.G.)

1. Submitted February 10, 1964.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, M. L. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the $\text{Na}_2\text{O} - \text{TiO}_2 - \text{SiO}_2$ systems in the field of glass." Mos, 1968. 16 pp with diagrams (Min of Higher Education. Mos Order of Lenin Chemical Engineering Inst in L. I. Mendeleyev), 150 copies (KL, 13-58, 97)

-61-

15.21.20

68961
SOV/81-59-23-82988

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 23, p 351 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mironova, M.L.

TITLE: Some Physico-Chemical Properties of the Glasses¹⁹ of the Na₂O - TiO₂ - SiO₂ System

PERIODICAL: Steklo. Byul. Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, 1959, Nr 2 (102), pp 15 - 18

ABSTRACT: The changes in the coefficient of linear thermal expansion (CTE) and the refractive index of glasses in the Na₂O - TiO₂ - SiO₂ system were studied. The region of transparent glasses in this system occupies a considerable room. The content of the individual components varies (in %): SiO₂ 25-100, Na₂O 5-4, TiO₂ up to 50. It has been established that CTE in the system varies from 33.6·10⁻⁷ to 146·10⁻⁷. The effect of TiO₂ on CTE depends on the content of alkalis and TiO₂ in the glass.¹⁹ The substitution of 1% of Na₂O by 1% of TiO₂ decreases CTE by 4 units. The experimental data have been compared to those calculated (according to Appen), and it has been shown that Appen's formula can be used for compositions containing up to 25%

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68961

SOV/81-59-23-82988

Some Physico-Chemical Properties of the Glasses of the $\text{Na}_2\text{O} - \text{TiO}_2 - \text{SiO}_2$ System

of alkalis. The comparison of the refractive index in the given system and in the $\text{Na}_2\text{O} - \text{PbO} - \text{SiO}_2$ system has shown that the introduction of 1% of TiO_2 is equivalent to the introduction of $\sim 2\%$ PbO . *X*

Z. Mikhaylova

Card 2/2

MIRNOVA, M.

19(2)
Abstract
Title:
Glass Science at the VIII Mendeleyev Congress
(Soviet & stable on VIII Mendeleyevskaya of years)
Venue: L'vovskaya, 1959, Br 5, pp 1-4 (ISSN)

ABSTRACT:

In the beginning a proclamation of the TAK ERG to the personnel of the building material industry for a qualitative and quantitative increase of production is mentioned. The congress took place in Moscow in the second half of March of the current year and was devoted to the 175th anniversary of Soviet science and the People's University. Outstanding characters of the People's University attended the Congress. The principal problems of the development of chemistry were discussed at the primary meeting and the sections of the Congress were: Professor I. I. Klyayorodtsev and the section of the Institute of development of the sub-section for glass and gave a survey of the progress or development of Soviet glass production as well as a number of promising tasks in the field of glass technology. However, the following lectures were held: Doctor of Chemical Sciences (People's University) investigated the structure of the top-layer of glasses;

L'vovskiy (III Metal Institute) discussed the formation of the finely dispersed crystalline phase from the glass-like glass. V. V. Terpilov and G. D. Tarapova (GOI) reported on absorption spectra, luminescence, and photochemical properties of certain glass types. A. G. Shabrov (GOI) reported on qualitative reciprocal relations between ordered and disordered glass phases. Yu. A. Poretskikh (GOI) and V. V. Slobodchikov (GOI) discussed the formation of various glass at TAK (Institute of Technical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) discussed the reasons for the problem of the structure of glass-like substances. Professor O. A. Maltseva, N. I. Ananichuk and N. N. Shchegoleva (Institute of Glass Institute) reported on the investigation of the glass structure by the method of thermal analysis and optical polarizations. Yu. V. Polubotok (GOI) discussed the new method of high-frequency current. Yu. G. Shcherberg reported on the synthesis of glass without lead and boron for failure and multiple uses. V. V. Slobodchikov (GOI) discussed the role played by the Research Institute of Ceramics (State Scientific Research Institute) in the Gordenarevency. V. V. Slobodchikov (GOI) discussed the role played by the Institute of Protection of Materials (GOI) in the destruction of silicate glasses) and Yu. V. Slobodchikov (GOI) discussed the coloring characteristics of phosphorus glass. O. V. Matrusa (LIT) reported on the stability of sodium ions in glass types of the system by conductivity. Yu. A. Rizova (III Stroyerazna) discussed the process of producing the glass by lead and strontium. L. G. Bulakhov, Nar'yan Polytechnic Institute (Nar'yan-Marsk) discussed the role played by them.

Yu. I. Terpilov (GOI) discussed the destruction of silicate glasses) and Yu. V. Slobodchikov (GOI) discussed the coloring characteristics of phosphorus glass. O. V. Matrusa (LIT) reported on the stability of sodium ions in glass types of the system by conductivity. Yu. A. Rizova (III Stroyerazna) discussed the process of producing the glass by lead and strontium. L. G. Bulakhov, Nar'yan Polytechnic Institute (Nar'yan-Marsk) discussed the role played by them.

The Formation of crystalline structures of glasses in photostabilization of glass layers. K. M. Tsvetkov (LIT) investigated the results of the investigation of the tendency of photostabilization of glass layers. B. E. Saparov (Glass Institute) reported on the determination of impurities in silicate by spectrometry of the glass. N. N. Repina, and Yu. M. Orlova (Glass Institute) reported on the types of electronic glass which has been developed by them.

The Vsesoyuzny (Glass Institute) discussed the formation of crystalline structures of glasses in photostabilization of glass layers. K. M. Tsvetkov (LIT) investigated the results of the investigation of the tendency of photostabilization of glass layers. B. E. Saparov (Glass Institute) discussed the formation of crystalline structures of the glass. N. N. Repina, and Yu. M. Orlova (Glass Institute) reported on the investigation of types of electronic glass which has been developed by them.

Yu. A. Poretskikh (GOI) discussed the production of conductive film on types of glass which contain compounds easily to be regenerated.

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L 25260-65 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(b) Pg-4 WH

10
15
B

ACCESSION NR: AP5002929

-S/0072/65/000/001/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Ananich, N.I. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Botvinkin, O.K. (Doctor of chemical sciences); Mironova, M.L. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Determination of the thermal treatment region of alkali-borosilicate glasses 15

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 1, 1965, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: glass heat treatment, alkali glass, borosilicate glass, structural birefringence, glass liquefaction, softening point, quartz glass, opalescence

ABSTRACT: A method for determining the change in structural birefringence of sodium-borosilicate glasses upon thermal treatment has been developed to evaluate microphase-separation and the optimum treating temperature for preparing quartz-type glass. Rods or tubes 26 cm in length were low-temperature treated to eliminate stress effects and heated in a laboratory furnace to 400-700C, imposed and automatically controlled over the length of the sample. The change in birefringence, measured after removal of stress effects, involved an increase to a maximum depending on time and temperature of heating, and the zones of visible opalescence were shown to occur at higher temperatures than the maxima of birefringence, as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Thermally treated samples were leached with 3N HCl, and the SiO₂ content after leaching was shown to

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ACCESSION NR. AP5002929

decrease with increasing temperature of thermal treatment. The method can be used to relate thermal effects to the properties of final products or to evaluate the optimum chemical composition of the tested specimens. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut stekla (Glass institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AR6035490

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/C17/V012/V012

AUTHOR: Botvinkin, O. K.; Mironova, M. L.; Mozhukova, L. I.

TITLE: Study of the possibility of submicroscopic blending of porous glass with polymers and metals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 17M105

REF SOURCE: Steklo. Tr. in-ta stekla, no. 2(127), 1965, 25-30

TOPIC TAGS: metallocopolymer material, glass product, metal property

ABSTRACT: It is shown that it is possible in principle to prepare new materials whose structures combine the structural characteristics of glass and polymers and glass and metals. Submicroscopic blending of the silica framework with organic polymers was achieved. The silicate framework employed consisted of porous glasses (containing 92-94% SiO₂) obtained by thorough leaching of sodium borosilicate glass. Porous glasses of two types were used for the study: with a basic pore size of 50-100 Å (narrow pores) and 200-500 Å (wide pores). Prepolymers of styrene and methyl methacrylate were used as fillers of porous glasses. The thoroughly dried sample of porous glass was filled with the prepolymer in a vacuum. The impregnated sample was subjected to heat polymerization without polymerization initiators in an excess of prepolymer. In order to accelerate the polymerization process, the samples were exposed to gamma irradiation. Some physical constants of the compositions obtained

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ACC NR: AR5035490

from porous glass and polymers are given. Molten metals poorly wet glasses similar to quartz glass. It is necessary to use pressure. Po, Sb and Bi in the molten state have a slightly lower surface tension than Hg and can be introduced into micro-porous glasses at lower pressures. The submicroscopic blending of porous glass with metals is possible in principle. I. M. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 2/2

MIRONOVA, M.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOLCHKOVA, A.T., inzhener.

Wintertime repair of building facades in Leningrad. Gor.khoz,
Mosk. 29 no.11:17-17 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Leningrad--Building--Repair and reconstruction)

L 39970-65 EEC(v)/ETT(1)/ZEC(t) Pe-5/Po-4/Pas-2 GY/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT4049981

8/0000/64/000/000/0016/0029

32

31

ETI

AUTHOR: Mironova, M. N.

TITLE: Spectrophotometry of objects on the surface of the moon

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya. Fizika Luny i planet (Physics of the moon and planets). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 16-29

TOPIC TAGS: lunar surface, lunar albedo, lunar spectrophotometry, lunar crater, volcanic activity, gas effusion, mineral fluorescence, Aristarchus, calcium tungstate, scheelite

ABSTRACT: The author reports the results of spectrographic studies carried out at the Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN UkrSSR (Main Astronomical Observatory, AN UkrSSR) between July 1960 and July 1961 for the purpose of obtaining data on the probable mineral composition of the lunar surface, the presence of gas effusion, and the heterogeneity of mineral deposits within a crater. No gas emission spectra were found, but both reflection spectra and luminescence spectra of a series of selected lunar surface objects were analyzed. Spectrograms were obtained with an ASP-5 spectrograph placed at the 10.5-m Cassegrain

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ACCESSION NR: AT4049981

focus of a 70-cm reflecting telescope. A total of 500 spectrograms were evaluated by means of an MF-4 microphotometer, the slit width being sufficiently narrow to discriminate between the slopes, bottoms and central peaks of the 11 lunar craters studied. The results are tabulated, after being corrected for atmospheric transparency. Curves showing the coefficient of spectral reflectivity vs. wavelength generally had a single maximum at 5050 Å, and were similar to those of basaltic tuff formations, but the Aristarchus crater showed a second maximum at 4250 Å. There was little difference in reflectivity between the slopes, walls and bottoms of craters, the largest difference being detected between the central peak and the floor of the Alphonsus crater. The second maximum in the Aristarchus crater may be ascribed to the luminescent minerals covering the walls and floor; on the basis of the reflectivity maximum, this mineral may be scheelite (CaWO_4). The luminescence in the Aristarchus crater may be caused by either ultraviolet or corpuscular radiation from the sun. "The author thanks Academician N. P. Barabashov for useful advice and guidance." Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 6 tables and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NO REV SOV: 007

OTHER: 002

Car 82 1/2 mb

L 51531-65 ENT(1)/ENG(v)/EEC-l/EEC(t)/FCC/BW(h) Po-l/Po-5/Pq-l/Pae-2/

Feb/P1-14 CW

ACCESSION NR: AP5010786

UR/0021/65/000/004/0455/0459

51
50
B

AUTHOR: Myronova, M. M. (Mironova, M. N.)

TITLE: Luminescence in the crater Aristarchus

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 4, 1965, 455-459

TOPIC TAGS: lunar crater, moon material, luminescence, solar corpuscular radiation, ultraviolet radiation

ABSTRACT: The luminescence was investigated at the GAO AN URSR (Main Astronomical Observatory, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences) with the 70-cm reflector, with the aid of an ASP-5 spectrograph on Agfa Rot Rapid and Kodak AOF film, with exposures of 1, 5, and 15 minutes. The spectrograms were measured with a MF-4 microphotometer. The purpose of the investigation is to check whether the moon's surface contains any of the minerals (quartz, limestone, etc.) which luminesce under the influence of ultraviolet or electron irradiation. The continuous spectrum of the Aristarchus crater was compared with the spectrum of the neighboring region in the Oceanus Procellarum. The dispersion of the apparatus was about 2.4 nm/mm near the H γ line. An excess radiation intensity of the crater was observed in two narrow regions of the spectrum. The luminescence calculated from a comparison of the contours of the Ca line.

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L 51531-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010786

($\lambda = 22.7$ nm) reached 16--12% of the intensity of the continuous spectrum in the vicinity of the Oceanus Procellarum. The luminescence energy (maximum 170 erg/cm²-sec) was different for different sections of the crater and increased on approaching full moon. It is concluded that the interior of the Aristarchus crater is covered with mineral rock which includes a mineral capable of luminescing under the influence of the corpuscular and ultraviolet radiation from the sun. The maximum of the luminescence bands lies near 425 and 505 nm. This report was presented by M. P. (N. P.) Barabashov. Orig. art. has; 4 figures, 4 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Golovna astronomichna observatoriya AN URSR [Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN UkrSSR] (Main Astronomical Observatory AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, OP

MR REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 002

ls
Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

L 05916-67 EWT(1) GW/3D
ACC NR: AT6033319 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0005/0011

EE

ETI

AUTHOR: Mironova, M. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Spectral albedo properties of the lunar surface

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fizika Luny i planet (Physics of the Moon and the planets)
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 5-11

TOPIC TAGS: moon, spectrum, lunar albedo, lunar reflectivity, lunar lava,
reflector/ASP-5 spectrograph

ABSTRACT: Available reflective or albedo characteristics of 30 small regions on
the luna surface (4 x 6 km) were analyzed. The properties of the spectral curves
and the electrical properties of the lunar surface were compared with similar
properties of earth rock samples. The spectrograms were obtained with a 70-cm
reflector equipped with an ASP-5 spectrograph. It was found that the spectral
distribution of the brightness factor for the 30 regions studied have similar features.
The brightness factor decreases nonuniformly towards the short end of the spectrum

Card 1/2

L 05916.67

ACC NR: AT6033319

and a selective reduction in the magnitude of the spectral brightness factor becomes evident on the 470—540 m μ wavelength sector. The depth variations of lunar depressions close to 500 m μ which are noted in different regions of the lunar surface indicate a difference in the mineral composition of these regions. From analysis of the brightness of the lunar surface end-of rocks samples basic lunar lava may be supposed to be acidic. This conclusion is confirmed by the similarity of spectral and electrical characteristics of the lunar surface and of earth volcanic rock of acid composition. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

O
SUB CODE: 03, 20 / SUBM DATE: 19Mar66 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 002 /

kh

Card 2/2

MIRONOVA, M. P.

Fungi in Agriculture

Physiology of parasitic fungi of grain crops, Helm nthosporium gramineum and Helminthosporium sativum. Uch. zap. Kar. -Fin. un., 3, No. 3, 1942.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MIRONOVA, M. P.

"Effect of Trace Elements on the Development, Physiological Processes, and Yield of Fruit Crops." Cand Biol Sci, Karelo-Finnish State U, 27 Feb 58. Dissertation (Zentralinstitut für Züchtungswissenschaften, Petrozavodsk, 12 Feb 58.)

SP: SUM 186 19 Aug 1964

MIRONOVA, M. P.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34705

Author : Mironova, M. P.
Inst : AS LatvSSR

Title : Effects of Copper and Manganese Tracer-Elements
on the Development, Physiological Processes and
Crop Yield of Tomatoes.

Orig Pub : V sb.; Mikroelementy v s. kh. i meditsine,
Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1956, 401-408.

Abstract : Laboratory, vegetation and field research con-
ducted during the years 1950-1953 at the Karel-
ian University, have shown that moistening of
seeds of tomatoes prior to sowing in 0.05 to 0.1%
solutions of $MnCl_2$, $KMnO_4$ and $CuSO_4$, or sprin-
kling of plants with 0.01% solutions of the
same salts, accelerates by several days the

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

JAMES R. VANCE, JR.; VANCE, JR., JAMES R.; VANCE, JR.

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SEARCHED AND SERIALIZED
FILED

SEARCHED AND SERIALIZED
FILED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, M.I.; MULAEVA, L.B.

Effect of trace elements on certain physiological processes and
the yield of red clover. Trudy Kar. fiz. AN SSSR, No. 22, 1964,
102 '64.

MRG 1813

MIRONOVA, M.P., dotsent; MUZALEVA, L.P.; VOLKA, M.A., dotsent

Results of the use of trace elements as fertilizers in agriculture
and tasks for further studies. Uch.zap. Petrozav.gos.un. 11
no.444-9 '63. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Kafedra botaniki i fiziologii rasteniy i khimii Petrozavodskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

MIRONOVA, M.P., detsent; MUZALEVA, L.D.

Effect of molybdenum on the qualitative composition of root crops. Uch.zap.Petrozav.gos.un. 11 no.4:26-29 1972.

Some trace element content of the families of leguminous and gramineous plants. Ibid.:51-56.

Some data on the effect of gibberellin on red clover. Ibid.:67-69.

(MIA 19:1)

1. Kafedra botaniki i fiziologii rasteniy Petrozavodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

Minsk, May 1974, L. RIA, N.Y.

Effect of trace elements on some biochemical and physiological processes in peas and beans. "Ch. zap. Petrozav. gos. na. l. no. 3; 32-35" (4).

Petrozavodskiy gos. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyi universitet imeni D. S. Kuusinen.

KOVALEVA, N.I.; KIRILLOVA, N.I.; MIRONOVA, N.V.

Immunogenic, toxic, and antigenic properties of antigens obtained from enteric bacteria cultured on synthetic media under aerobic conditions. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.10:18-22 O '56.

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei
AMN SSSR

(BACTERIA,

Enterobacteriaceae, antigens from strains cultured on synthetic media & exposed to aeration (Rus))
(ANTIGENS,

Enterobacteriaceae, from strains cultured on synthetic media & exposed to aeration (Rus))

KOVALEVA, N.I.; YAKOVLEVA, A.V.; MIRONOVA, N.V.

Biological properties of *Shigella sonnei* and *flexneri* during their cultivation on synthetic media in aerated cultures. *Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun.* 30 no.7:63-68 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(SHIGELLA - culture)

KHATUNTSEVA, N.V.; YAKOVLEVA, A.V.; MIRONOVA, M.V.

Preliminary results [of the study] on the nature of substances from paratyphoid B bacteria inhibiting the growth of microbes from the enterotyphoid group. Report No.1. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.1:63-68 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(SALMOELIA PARATYPHI) (SALMOELIA TYPHOSA)
(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE)

KHATUNTSEVA, N.V.; MIRONOVA, M.V.

Some properties of substances excreted by paratyphoid B bacteria and inhibiting the growth of microbes of the entero-typhoid group. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no. 8:76-82 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

MIRONOVA, N.K. (Yemontuki)

Work of the nurse in the mud application division of a fangotherapeutic center. Med.sestra 17 no.4:35-39 Ap '58.

(ESSENTUKI--BATHS, MOOR AND MUD) (NURSES AND NURSING) (MIRA 12:10)

NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; AKIMOVA, Ye.I.; MIRONOVA, N.A.

Carburizing the surface of electrical steel ingots during
continuous casting. Stal' 23 no.5:419-420 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii.

(Continuous casting) (Surface hardening)

L 16511-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM
 ACC NR: AP6001495

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/012/0015/0016

AUTHORS: Libina, S. L.; Gurman, I. M.; Mironova, N. P.; Klimkina, V. V.

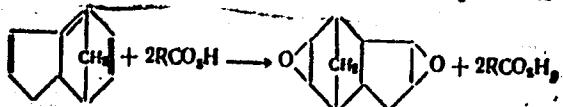
ORG: none

TITLE: Epoxide resins based on dicyclopentadiene and its ethers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1965, 15-16

TOPIC TAGS: epoxide, maleic anhydride, epoxy plastic/ ED-5 dian resin

ABSTRACT: Preparation of diepoxy compounds from dicyclopentadiene (I) and its ethers and the properties of resins and plastic glass derived from them are described. Epoxidation of I, according to the equation



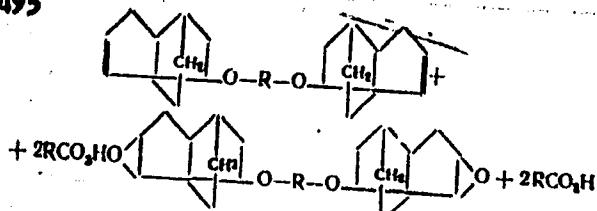
yielded the diepoxy compound in 85% yield, m.p. 183°C. Ethylene and diethylene glycol ethers of I were epoxidized according to the scheme

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UDC: 678.644'42'5-678.762.9

L 16511-66

ACC NR: AP6001495



2

in 84--90% yield. Diepoxy compounds of I and its ethers were cured with anhydrides of dibasic acids, e.g., maleic anhydride. Physical properties of the products and of their mixtures with dian epoxy resins are tabulated, and thermomechanical curves are shown. Product of the mixture of epoxycyclopentadiene with dian ED-52 in a 40:60 ratio possessed the best physical-mechanical and dielectric properties. [Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 3 figures, and 3 structures.]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 SM

✓ 8610
✓ 8831

36935
8/081/62/000/007/029/033
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Vinogradov, P. A., Sal'nikova, K. S., Mironov, G. S.,
Mironova, N. M., Shitova, A. A.

TITLE: Utilization of the reducing properties of ammonia in the
creation of oxidation-reduction systems for polymerization
in aqueous emulsions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 626, abstract
7P117 (Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, v. 6, 1961,
83-90)

TEXT: A new oxidation-reduction (redox) system for initiating the process
of polymerization at low temperatures; is based on the use of hydroperoxide
of isopropylbenzene, ammonia, glucose and sodium pyrophosphate. Study of
the influence of the individual components of the redox system on the rate
of polymerization revealed that an increase in the quantity of each of the
components was regularly accompanied by a rise in the polymerization rate,
which reached its maximum under specific conditions. The influence of the
pH of the medium on the rate of polymerization in the presence of ammonia
Card 1/2

Utilization of the reducing ...

S/081/62/000/007/029/035
B168/B101

was also studied and it was shown that the activating effect of ammonia depended on the pH-value. When the influence of FeSO_4 was being determined it was found that the presence of this substance reduced the rate of polymerization. The proposed redox system is effective even in the absence of salts of fatty acids. A comparison of the copolymerization kinetics of divinyl (I) with styrene (II) in the presence of an ammonia-sugar, iron-sugar or hydroquinone-sulfite redox system showed that these substances were practically equivalent as far as their activating influence was concerned. A formula for the polymerization of mixtures I and II (parts by weight) was worked out on the basis of the new redox system: I 70, II 30, H_2O 200, Nekal BXG 3, NH_3 0.06, glucose 1.0, sodium pyrophosphate 0.06, isopropylbenzene hydroperoxide (containing 86% hydroperoxide) 0.3, di-isopropylxanthogene disulfide 0.1. Reaction time of polymerization at $+50^\circ\text{C}$ 20 hrs. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MIRONOVA, N.M.; VINOGRADOV, P.A.; FARBEROV, M.I.; GAVSHINOVA, K.Ye.;
ZAKHAROV, N.D.; FEDOROVA, K.F.

Synthesis of butadiene and methyl methacrylate copolymers and
the basic properties of sulfurous vulcanizates made on their
base. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.10:1-5 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i Yaroslavskiy zavod
sinteticheskogo kaučuku.

1 41757-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(1)/EWT(m)/T PC-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL RM/HW
ACCESSION NR: AP4043969 S/0138/64/000/008/0005/0009

AUTHOR: Mironova, N. M., Zakharov, N.D., Vinogradov, P.A., Gayshinova, K.Ye.
Kucharina, I.G.

TITLE: Nonsulfur vulcanization of unfilled mixes based on butadiene-methyl methacrylate copolymers

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 8, 1964, 5-9

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene copolymer, methyl methacrylate copolymer, barium oxide octahydrate, epoxide resin, cumene hydroperoxide, rubber thermal stability, rubber aging, synthetic rubber, nonsulfur vulcanization, copolymer vulcanization, filler, rubber mechanical property, calcium hydroxide/SKMMA-20A rubber, SKMMA-30A rubber

ABSTRACT: The optimum conditions of vulcanization and the properties of unfilled butadiene-methyl methacrylate vulcanizates of varying composition, such as SKMMA-20A, SKMMA-30A, etc. were investigated. The vulcanizing agent used was barium oxide octahydrate (m.p. 78°C), since calcium hydroxide was found to be unsatisfactory. The effect of varying amounts of barium hydroxide (5-40% by wt.), epoxide resin E-41 and cumene hydroperoxide, as well as the components of the copolymer, on the mechanical properties

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L 41757-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043969

2

of vulcanizates from SKMMA-30A (elastic modulus at 100 and 300% elongation, tensile strength, relative elongation, etc.) is plotted and discussed in detail. The best results were obtained with 25-30% by weight of barium oxide octahydrate, which results in rapid pre-vulcanization. Cumene hydroperoxide (1-8% by wt.) also increased the rate of vulcanization. Polyhydroxyl compounds such as ethylene glycol, starch or epoxide resin, particularly the latter, reduced the vulcanization time 33-50% and improved the distribution of barium hydroxide, but the number of cross linkages in the polymer was decreased. The effect of vulcanization time and of the type of vulcanizing group on the structure of SKMMA-30A vulcanizates is also plotted, as evaluated from the number of polymer cross-linkages. The best results were obtained with 25-30% methyl methacrylate, with a good resistance to aging combined with satisfactory temperature stability, elongation and other properties. Rubber prepared with epoxide resin was found to have a higher stability to thermal aging than sulfur-containing rubber. Its useful properties remained unchanged even after aging for 72 hours at 150°C. Vulcanizates containing 25-30% methyl methacrylate have very high thermal stability. Thus, the tensile strength of SKMMA-20A at 100°C is 77 kg/cm², relative elongation 100%, while for the same rubber after a 72-hour aging at 150°C the tensile strength is 116 kg/cm², with a relative elongation of 120%. The resistance to thermal aging increases with increasing methyl methacrylate content, but the heat stability decreases. The cause of the increased temperature stability of rubber prepared with

Cord

2/3

L 41757-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043989

epoxide resin or other polyhydroxyl compounds is apparently the presence of non-ionic bonds which cannot be destroyed by acid. "B.I. Shapiro took part in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Yaroslav Institute of Technology);
Yaroslavskiy zavod SK (Yaroslav Synthetic Rubber Factory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card

CC
8/8

L 8321-66 ENT.(n)/EMP(j)/T/ETC(n) MM/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5026431 SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/65/008/004/0863/0667
AUTHOR: Mironova, N. M. Zakharov, N. D. Vinogradov, P. A. Gavshinova, K. Ya.

AD
H.C.
B

ORG: Departments of Rubber Technology and Chemistry and Technology of OOS and SK,
Yaroslavl Technological Institute (kafedry tehnologii reziny i khimii i tekhnologii OOS i
SK, Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut); Yaroslavl SK Plant (Yaroslavskiy zavod SK)
TITLE: Filled sulfur-free rubbers based on butadiene-methyl methacrylate copolymers
SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 663-667
TOPIC TAGS: rubber, barium compound, vulcanization, methyl methacrylate, butadiene
ABSTRACT: The article deals with the vulcanization of filled mixtures based on 15, 44, 55
butadiene-methyl methacrylate rubber. The influence of various quantities of
I MMA-25A on the properties of the vulcanizates prepared with various quanti-
tizing systems were measured.

TITLE: Filled sulfur-free rubbers based on butadiene-methyl methacrylate copolymers
SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimika i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 663-667
TOPIC TAGS: rubber, barium compound, vulcanization, methyl methacrylate, butadiene
ABSTRACT: The article deals with the vulcanization of filled mixtures based on butadiene-methyl methacrylate rubber. The vulcanizates prepared with various quantitatively canizing systems were me

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the vulcanization of filled mixtures based on the SKMMA-25A butadiene-methyl methacrylate rubber.⁵ The physicomechanical properties of vulcanizates prepared with various quantities of barium hydroxide and with various vulcanizing systems were measured. The conditions of preparation of rubber mixtures with the ^{15, 44, S3} barium compound, vulcanization, methyl methacrylate, butadiene

UDC: 678.762.2-134.432.028.1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

L 8321-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5026431

use of $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ as the vulcanizing agent were studied. It was confirmed that the use of sulfur-free vulcanization of butadiene-methyl methacrylate rubber makes it possible to obtain rubbers having a high thermal stability, in contrast to rubbers containing sulfur. However, the mixtures are not sufficiently stable in storage. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 27Apr84 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

PC
Card 2/2

L 15333-66 EWT(m)/EWP(1) NW/RM
ACC NR: AP6000986 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0060/0060

AUTHORS: Mironova, N. N.; Farberov, M. I.; Vinogradov, P. A.; Zakharov, N. D.;
Gavashinova, L. Ye.

36
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining synthetic rubber. Class 39, No. 176410 (announced by
Yaroslavl Technological Institute (Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut))
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteni i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 60

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerization, copolymerization, synthetic rubber, rubber
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic rubber by
low-temperature polymerization of dienes or copolymerization of the latter with vinyl
monomers in an aqueous emulsion in the presence of redox initiators.¹⁵ To obtain
modified rubbers, the polymerization or copolymerization process is carried out in the
presence of β -chlorethyl ester of methacrylic acid.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jul63
07/

UIC: 678.762.2-134.622

MYASOYEDOV, Ye.S., dotsent; BROVKINA, M.A., assistant; SMIRNOVA, T.D.,
klinicheskij ordinator; MIRONOVA, N.S., klinicheskij ordinator

An analysis of errors in diagnosing rheumocarditis outside of the
hospital. Sov.med. 20 no.12:6-8 D '56.

(MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent Ye.S.
Myasoyedov) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. dotsent Ya.M.
Romanov)
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, diag.
errors)

BRILING, R.S.; MIRONOVA, N.S.; DANILENKO, Ya.M., otv.red.; VAYNBERG,
D.A., red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Methods manual for mechanical drawing; instructions and tests
for students of correspondence institutions of higher learning
specializing in construction engineering] Metodicheskoe
posobie po inzhenerno-stroitel'nomu cherncheniu; ukazaniia i
kontrol'nye raboty dlja studentov zaochnykh vyschikh tekhnicheskikh
uchebnykh zavedenii stroitel'noi spetsial'nosti.
Khar'kov, Izd-vo Kharkovskogo gos.univ. im. A.M.Gor'kogo, 1959.
195 p.

(Mechanical drawing--Instruction)

(MIRA 12:7)

MIRONOVA, N.S.

Rhinopneumometers. Med. prom. 15 no. 3: 51-53 Mr '61.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh
instrumentov i oborudovaniya. (MIRA 14:5)
(OTOLARYNGOLOGY—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

MIRONOVA, N.S.

Artificial cough apparatus. Med. prom. 15 no. 4:48-52 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh
instrumentov i oborudovaniya.
(COUGH) (PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

MIRONOVA, N.S.

Method of studying the puncturing and cutting properties of injection needles. Report No.1. Med. prom. 15 no.8:25-30 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh
instrumentov i oborudovaniya.
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MAGORSKIY, M.P.; MIRONOVA, N.V.; KRAYEVSKAYA, L.N.

Stratigraphy of middle Paleozoic sediments in the Salair
Ridge. Mat.po geol.Zap.Sib. no.61:59-73 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Salair Ridge--Geology, Stratigraphic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

KAL'YAN, G. A.; MIRONOVA, M.V.; ALAYEVA, L.D.; TRYASTSINA, Z.I.; MAYOROVA,
G.S.; SRAZETDIKOV, Ya.P.

Comparison of the use of vitamin B₁ and aloe extract in treating
pyorrhea alveolaris. Stomatologija 36 no.6:18-21 N-D '57.

1. Iz polikliniki No.1 (nach. I.V.Mironov, nauchny rukovoditel' -
dottsent G.A.Vasil'yev) (MIRA 11:2)
(THIAMIN) (ALOE) (GUMS--DISEASES)

MIRONOVA, N.V.

OTRSPL No. 43

Mironova, N.V. (Murmansk Biological Station, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences). Copepoda of
the subspecies *Parapeltocidea* as food for codfish young, 891-4

Akademika Nauk S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 79 No. 5

KIRONOVA, N.V.; KAMSHILOV, M.M., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy
redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The feeding and growth of young codfish along the eastern Murman
Coast] Pitaniye i rost molodi treskovykh ryb v pribrezhnoi zone
Vostochnogo Murmana. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 98 p.
(Murman Coast--Codfish)
(MLRA 9:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, N.V.
MIRONOVA, N.V.

Biology and fisheries of pollack. Trudy Mura, biol. sta. 3:114-129
'57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Barents Sea--Codfish)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

Information furnished by Cossack (Pilot) Kolesov to the
Soviet Sec. for Intelligence, 15-159 (c), 1962

Information obtained from Kolesov indicates that the
USSR has been attempting to increase its military strength
in Central Asia.

To: ea--C Iffish

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, N.V.

*Food of the young of codfishes Gadus morhua L. and Gadus aeglefinus
L. and the coalfish Gadus virens L. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 8:359-367
'57.*
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Murmanskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya AN SSSR
(Barents Sea--Codfish) (Fishes--Food)

Author: Mironova, V. I.

26-48-6-44

Title: A European Shrimps in the East Murmansk Region (Evropeyskaya khimera na vostochnom Murmance)

Editor: Tirova, V. M., pilt. [unclear]

ABSTRACT: In May 11, 1987, I. I. Mironov, captain of a small trawler, delivered a *Thimera monstrosa* (Fig. 1 and 2), to the Murmansk Biological Station of the Kola Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This fish, which is usually found in the western region of the Barents Sea, had been caught in the East Murmansk region.
There are 2 photos.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Murmanskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Kola skogo filiala imeni I.M. Tirova AN SSSR [Tal'niye Zelentsy, Murmanskoy oblasti]
Murmansk Biological Station of the Kola Branch imeni I. V. Tirov of the USSR Academy of Sciences [Tal'niye Zelentsy, Murmansk Oblast]

Part 1 1. Fish-Migration

3(9)

AUTHORS: Mironova, N.V., Candidate of Biological Sciences;
Gerasimov, V.V.

TITLE: A Sea Aquarium (Morskoy akvarium)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 3, pp 114-118 USSR

ABSTRACT: The authors point out the value of a permanent sea aquarium for scientific study of marine fish fishes. This is especially true with respect to such installations beyond the Arctic Circle, since the instant supply of fresh sea water offers certain technical difficulties. Thus the opening of a sea aquarium in 1956 in the Murmansk Marine Biological Institute, with the necessary supply of sea water circulating 24 hours a day was a considerable achievement. The aquarium was thoroughly remodeled in winter 1959. At present it consists of 3 rooms, i.e., several large tanks, a tiled basin of 4.5 m length and several smaller receptacles. First studies were concerned with the change in color in softfishes, the effect of red water temperature, the effect of light, etc.

Card 1/3

A Sea Aquarium

S.V. - 4-17-87

temperature adaption upon them, and the behavior of their young within the shoal. A substantial amount of one-year-old herrings became the subject of the investigation. Many of them had joined the shoal week after they had been caught. The results showed and, within the course of one year, showed that they stood much variation in the oxygen content, salinity and temperature of the water. Temperature variations ranged between 0.4 and plus 15.6°C. Temperature from minus 1.5 to 1.7°C. Oxygen levels in the herringe. The minimum oxygen content in the water for herringe is 2 cubic cm per liter. The herrings offered no difficulty with respect to food and thrived on any foods including fresh water plankton. The feeding habits of the individuals differ. Their general crowded vary close together in a shoal and remain collectively. Small groups of 5 to 10 herringe kept apart were poor eaters, while isolated individual animals did not eat at all. The herrings were kept in an aquarium of 260 x 91 x 117 cm dimensions. In

Card 2/3

A Sea Aquarium

addition to codfish and herring, pollack and haddock were studied among several other marine fish species. While the pollack adapted best to life under aquarium conditions, the haddock offered the greatest difficulties with respect to being kept in an aquarium. Most fishes, however, developed conditioned reflexes concerning the feeding procedure. Also several invertebrates are kept and studied in the aquarium.

ASSOCIATION: Murmanskiy morskoy biologicheskiy institut, Murmansk
Marine Biological Institute

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

MIRONOVA, N.V.

Two new genera of Tabulata. Trudy SNIGGINS no. 8:95-98 '56,
(MIRA 1:9)
(Siberia, Western--Favositidae)

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KAMSILOV, M.M.; MIRONOVA, N.V.; KONIRATSOVA, O.P.

Causes of seasonal and annual variations in the density of cod and
haddock shoal concentrations in the Barents Sea. Trudy sov. ikht.
kom. no.10:117-121 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Murmanskij Morskoy biologicheskij institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Barents Sea--Codfish) (Barents Sea--Haddock)

MIRONOVA, N.V.

The pollack *Pollachius virens* L. as a possible fishing object in the
Barents Sea. Trudy sov. Ikht. kom. no.10:122-124 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Murmanskij Morskoy biologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Barrents Sea--Codfish)

MIRONOVA, N.V.

Biology of the coalfish (*Pollachius virens* L.) in the Barents
Sea. Trudy Okean kom. 10 no.4:55-61 '60. (MIRA 14:3,

1. Murmanskiy morskoy biologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Barents Sea--Codfish)

MIRONOVA, N.V.

Migrations of sexually immature codfish and causes of their variation.
Trudy MMBI no.3:198-219 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Laboratoriya ikhtiologii (zav. - N.V.Mironova) Murmanskogo
morskogo biologicheskogo instituta.
(Codfish)(Fishes--Migration)

MIRONOVA, N.V.

Tabulata and Heliolitidae of the Tom'-Chumysh (ostracod) series
in the Salair Ridge. Trudy SNIGGIMS no.15:148-175 '61.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Salair Ridge--Corals, Fossil)

MIRONOVA, N.V.

New genus of Tabulata from the family Coenitidae. Trudy SNIGGINS
no.15:177-181 '61. (MIRA 15:9)
(Salair Ridge--Corals, Fossil)

MIRONOVA, N.V.; TSEYEB, R.Ya.; GERASIMOV, V.V.; POZDNYAKOV, Yu.F.;
CHINARINA, A.D.; BELOVA, A.V.

Distribution and some biological characteristics of commercial
fishes in the littoral area of the Murman Coast in 1957.
Trudy MMBI no.4:162-173 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya ikhtiologii (zav. - N.V. Mironova)
Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo instituta.
(Barents Sea--Fishes)

MIRONOV, N.V.

Tom'-Chumysh layers in the Salair Ridge and their analogues
in Western Europe and the U.S.S.R. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.23:
134-139 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Salair Ridge—Paleontology, Stratigraphic)
(Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

KALUGIN, A.S.; ANAN'YEV, A.R.; GRATSIANOVA, R.T.; ELETKIN, V.V.; MIRNOVA, N.V.;
NADLER, Yu.S.

Stratigraphic position and the age of the horizon of the volcanic
sedimentary iron ores in Devonian sediments in the Altai. Trudy
(MIRA 18:3)
SNIIGGIMS no.29:14'-148 '64.

MILAN/RA,

General of Tito's in Moscow. Pictures from Moscow. (1950)
AM 5 SK 100 (1950) 7-108 D 100. (CIA-1134)

L. Z. (Ljubomir Zivkovic) AM 5 SK 100. S in Moscow, USSR,
1950.

L 07381-67 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/MM/JG/AT/AN
ACC NKA AP6027752 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/004/0143/0146 44
43

AUTHOR: Strashinskaya, L. V. (Kiev); Mironova, N. V. (Kiev)

B

ORG: None

TITLE: Contact interaction of titanium nitride with titanium, zirconium and vanadium in vacuum

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 4, 1966, 143-146

TOPIC TAGS: nitride, titanium compound, titanium, zirconium, vanadium, solid solution

ABSTRACT: This paper is a continuation of a series of articles on the interaction between refractory compounds, refractory metals and oxides in the solid phase. The behavior of titanium nitride in contact with titanium, zirconium and vanadium is studied with the application of heat in a vacuum of $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. The specimens were heated at 1000-1700°C for 1, 3 and 5 hours in a vacuum furnace with a molybdenum heater. It was found that the temperature for the onset of interaction in the TiN-Ti system lies below 1000°C. X-ray analysis indicates that a subtractive solid solution based on the TiN lattice is formed above this temperature. Reaction in the TiN-Zr system also begins below 1000°C. The result is apparently the formation of a solid solution of nitrogen in zirconium as well as a binary solid solution of titanium and zirconium nitrides. Interaction between titanium nitride and solid vanadium begins at 1400°C.

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UDC: 669.495:621.762

L 07381-67
ACC NR: AP6027752

while the corresponding temperature for powder mixtures is 1300°C with the formation of V₃N. A binary solid solution of titanium and vanadium nitrides is formed when the temperature is raised to 1500°C. In conclusion the authors thank corresponding member AN UkrSSR G. V. Samsonov for proposing the problem to be studied and participating in discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Jan65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002
07/

Card 2/2 L-PL

MIRONOV, N.Ya.

Flow into the gulf of Kara-Bogaz-Gol. Meteor. i gidrol. no. 5:42
My '57. : (MIRA 10:8)
(Kara-Bogaz-Gol (Gulf)--Water)

AUTHOR:

Mironova, N. Ya.

307/50-58-6-21/24

TITLE:

Comments on the Paper Written by K. K. Gyul and P. V. Zhilo
"Kara-Bogaz-Gol" (Zamechaniya k stat'ye K. K. Gyulya i P. V.
Zhilo "Kara-Bogaz-Gol")

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 60 - 60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The mentioned paper was published in the "Scientific Records of Azerbaydzhan University" Nr 1, 1956. The regime of the mentioned gulf is totally dependent on the quantity of the seawater coming in. According to the level of the Caspian Sea (Kaspia) the flow in the Gulf of Kara-Bogaz (Kara-Bogaz) is either greater or smaller. A continuous sinking of the level of the Caspian Sea changed abruptly the hydrological and hydrochemical regime of the gulf; it has hitherto not been stabilized. Every book written 5 - 10 years ago is already out of date now. The paper raises indignation and embarrassment: it is written on the basis of already published material. Examples are given for the fact to what an extent the whole material is obsolete. The whole paper makes a dis-

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Comments on the Paper Written by K. K. Gyul and P. V. Zhil "Kara-Bogaz-Gol"
1050-59-6-21/24

agreeable impression. Moreover, it is written in a negligent
style which renders reading difficult.

1. Oceanography--USSR
2. Hydrology--USSR

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Oceanography of

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Kara-Bogaz

On the

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